MARRIAGES OF THE PLANTS New Calisher Department Store, El Paso JAPAN'S FIST IN OUR TEL

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS WEDDING THE GRAINS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Baby Wheats Which Mean Millions - New Grains for the Dry Lands and Rice for the Wet-Manchurian Millets and Siberian Sorghums-New Seeds of One Week - Choice Fruits From China. Persimmons as Big as Base Balls and Jujubes Like the Biggest Dates.

(Copyright, 1911, by Frank G. Car penter).

ASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26 .- , bringing rice from all parts of the reat world and marrying the different va-He rieties. This is a job. There are no less Uncle Sam is running a great matrimonial bureau. makes marriages by the hundreds a month, and adds to his children by the tens of thousands a year. He not only marries those within his own boundaries, but he has his agents traveling at government expense far and wide world searching out new brides and grooms to mate with them. These marriages, however, are not of men and women, but of plants. It is strange to think of plants marrying, but the vegetable world is male and female. It is made up of such matches, and from them are coming forth new and valuable plant children each day. Every one has heard of Luther Burbank, who married the plum to the apricot and made the plumcot, who made the white blackberry out of the brunette and a cross, and who took the ox-eyed daisy and by uniting it with other varieties created the great Shasta flower, which is many times The agricultural department has a half dozen men who have done as much criginal work as Luther Burbank, and there are scores of others scattered over the country, at our state and national experiment stations, who are yearly producing grains and fruits which will add enormously to our

Our New Baby Wheats.

Take the matter of wheat. The agricultural matchmakers of Minnesota have done wonders in their marriages of those servants of man. They have crossed the various wheats, and they have now 2000 hybrid bables which they are testing. They have produced one offspring which has been already scattered over 1,000,000 acres, and another which is being planted upon 500,ome of the new wheats are showing gains of from two to five bushels all parts of the world and growing cerper acre, and some have averaged as tain kinds for wrappers and others for high as 47 bushels. The old wheats fillers and binders. per acre, and some have averaged as beside them have been giving only 15 or 20. If the wheat crop of the United States could be increased only three bushels per acre it would add at least \$100,000,000 per year to our recelpts from that source.

The grains used in producing these hybrids have pedigrees dating far back into history. They have been collected from all parts of the world, Among the wheats now used are some sent by Mr. Aronson from Palestine. He whose ancestors are supposed to have grown in the Garden of Eden and there it is under the earth and in just the conditions fitted to give good results.

Records are kept of every receipt and thoughts and the conditions fitted to give good results. more than 3000 years old.

Among the new varieties which we are now planting is that brought in from the dry lands bordering the hara in southern Algeria. the durum or macaroni wheat which M. A. Carleton, one of our agricultural explorers, sent to be tested upon the semi-arid lands of our middle west. It was tried in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, and the first crop was 75,000 That was eight or nine years bushels The second crop was 1,000,000, and we are now raising 50,about one-half of 000.000 bushels. which is exported to Europe and some to the very country whence the wheat came. That wheat all comes from land which would not grow wheat before.

New Grains for the Farmer. Similar experiments are being made our experts of the agricultural department in almost every grain known to man. New grains and new varieties of the old grains are being gathered from all over the world and brought here for testing and uniting with other varieties. This is especfally so of corn, oats, barley and rice

Our corn crop last year was worth

over \$1,500,000,000. Its value was more than a dozen times that of our gold and silver output, and the amount raised was so great that it would have filled a solid four horse wagon train reaching from here to the moon if the skies could be bridged and the corn taken thither. Nevertheless, the corn breeders tell me that by marrying the different varieties and planting good seed this crop could be doubled without the addition of one acre to the area or adding more fertilizer. All that is needed is good seed and cultivation and the land will produce from two to four times what it does now. This matter is understood by our well informed farmers, who belong to the from the royal botanical gardens at many corn breeding associations scattered over the union. The varieties of corn are now as well known as those of cattle and horses. The best are being crossed and recrossed, and variety may be discovered, which will be worth a great deal of money. As it is the best seed brings a high price in the market.

Plants for Our Dry Lands. I am told at the agricultural depart-ment that they are making a special effort to discover new cereals for the dry farms of the west. Many choice vales have been introduced, and some of these are yielding from 20 to 50 percent more than those of the past, A great deal of work is being done in millets and sorghums, and Uncle Sam's agents in Manchuria have sent several of these from that country. They are using the Siberian sorghums and kowliangs from China. These millets have been married to others, and their children may be better adapted to our soil and climate than the parents from faraway Asia.

We are introducing alfalfas from Siberla which withstand the cold and drouth and also drouth resisting trees which will produce stock food and fruit. Among the fruit trees is an olive which grows in the half desert parts of North Africa, where the rainfall for years at a stretch is often less than 10 inches. In the same connection is the date which is being grown in the irrigated hot regions of southern Caliand, Arizona. There is also a inrge fruited, dry land Chinese date, which we are grafting and which seems to promise a new dried fruit industry.

wet lands as well as to the dry. He is varnish. We have also a pedigreed

than 1400 different kinds of that grain in Japan, India and China, and gome of these are found to grow better than

our famous South Carolina rice, which was long considered the best of the world. Not long ago we sent the late Dr. S. A. Knapp to Japan, and he brought back rice from the island of Klushu which has revolutionized this

Kfushu which has revolutionized this industry, and added millions of dollars

to the value of our crop. We have

now rice for the uplands as well as for

the swamps, and, on the prairies of Arkansas we are raising twice as much

to the acre as they are getting in South Carolina and Georgia. We now produce hundreds of millions of pounds of rice every year, and that at less cost than

Asia can raise it with cheap coolie la-bor. The secrete is in the use of ma-

chinery, and the profits are large,

lands of the United States have been

greatly extended. The crop is now very

large in Louisiana, Arkansas and Tex-

as, and it is said that it can be grown

on any soil adapted to wheat or cot-

We are also breeding new cottons, marrying the best of India and Egypt

to our favorite daughters of the up-

lands and sea islands. We are breeding for seed as well as for lint. We are

breeding corn for the oil contained in

the grain and also to increase the size, of the crop and cut down the size of the cob. We are making oranges which

will withstand the frost, extending the orange belt 400 miles farther north. We

are marrying the lettuces, and joining the varieties of flax so that the plants

are taller and the fibers are better.

We are marrying the tobaccoes from

In this work we are aided by agri-

cultural explorers who have been sent all over the world and who are now

scratching the skin of old mother earth

for new plants and seeds. There is a

the west wing of the agricultural de-partment, and it is one of the busiest

places in Uncle Sam's factory. It has already introduced something like 30,-

000 new vegetable creations and more

are arriving each day. The moment one comes in it is sent to the special sta-

there are now several hundred thou-sand cards which tell the story of each

The Seeds and Plants of One Week.

During my stay in the department, professor David Fairchild, who is at

the head of the bureau, showed me

something of the work as it is now go-

ing on. With him I went over the cards

that have been received the past week.

alfalfa from Pretoria, South Africa, the

second a scarce barley from Nepal in

India, and a third a Japanese larch sent from Copenhagen in Denmark. And

Clara, Cuba, which may with-

high as \$300 per acre. The fruit is now

grown in the greenhouses of England

and it commands a good price in the

In addition to these, the bureau re-

celved yesterday a hardy white ginger

from the province of Shantung in China, which will be planted in Texas,

four species of persimmons from Java.

and some plants related to the papaya

Rome. Explorer Parker, of Mukden.

has just sent in eight new kinds of

soy beans from Manchuria, and some of

these, it is thought, may produce an

oil which can be mixed with linseed oil

several new wheats from the

to be used as a paint dryer. There are

highlands of Mexico, and a number of mangoes to be added to the several

hundred varieties which have already

New Crops for Uncle Sam.

This work of one week gives you

some idea of what Uncle Sam is doing

to find food for his American children.

New seeds and plants are coming it

daily by express, freight and mail and

in some cases the importations weigh

tons. Among the results already ac-

complished we have now the largest

collection of date varieties known.

They are growing in the gardens of

Arizona and California. We have also

the greatest variety of mangoes extant

and we are testing that fruit with a

view to its introduction into Florida,

French artichokes now growing in the

truck gardens of the south, Kaffir

corn from Abyssinia, which is being

oats from northern Finland, which is

being grown in Alaska. We have now

alfalfas from Arabia and Chinese Tur-

kesten. We are starting a sisal hemp

industry in Porto Rico, and we are

growing Japanese bamboos, which, it

is thought, will take the place of the

old cane brakes of the south. We have

also a valuable paper plant from Japan,

wood oil trees from China, and are

plants which it is thought will make

setting out, in California, Fundreds of

Rico and Hawaii. We have

ocean.

markets

been tested.

bureau devoted to this introduction

provided the climatic conditions

averaging \$50 and upward per acre. Since these introductions the r



Otto Kroeger, Contractor.

barley which is especially desired by

Persimmons as Big as Baseballs.

grows in our south, but the Japanese,

sherhet or Reman punch.

These Asiatic persimmons are beau-

tiful. They are sometimes of an

orange red color, measuring from three

to five inches in diameter, and often weighing more than a pound. Frank

Among' the fruits in which the de-

To Be Occupied Exclusively by This Department Store.

Trost & Trost, Architects

the brewers, and altogether so many other fruits, grains and trees that to There are many other persimm in Asia which have seeds, but they all grow large and they are one of the mention them would be like quoting a most common fruits in the markets. The natives have a method of taking out the estringency or pucker by leavpartment is especially interested just ing the fruit several days in a cask or now is the persimmon. Not the little tub which has once contained a spir-ituous liquor. The effect of the liquor which is soaked into the wood seems persimmon as big as a walnut which Chinese and Korean persimmons which are as big as baseballs or larger. I have eaten them in all of these counto take out the pucker. We are now raising some Japanese persimmons in Florida, where the crop is said to be commercially profitable. There is no tries and I verily believe they are the most delicious fruit upon earth. Some kinds look like mammoth tomatoes, doubt that the fruit can be grown and when ripe are so soft they can be scooped up with a spoon. Others are thrives, and it is probable in many eaten while still hard like apples, and places much farther north. others are frozen and served like a

Frank Meyer's Work. Indeed, it is impossible to estimate the value of our agricultural explora-tions. They cost us comparatively little, but they yield bigger dividends than any other money appropriated by congress.

N. Meyer, one of the most expert of Take, for instance, the work of our agricultural explorers, has dis-Frank N. Meyer, the man who has sent us the persimmons I have just mencovered one which is as seedless as a navel orange, which has no pucker tioned. He is now in Chinese Turkes-tan, west of Tibet, traveling on foot and on camels, looking up new plants and can be eaten when green and hard. It is known as the Tamopan persimmon and was found, I believe, and seeds for arid lands. He receives, all told, something like \$5000 a year, and out of this pays his traveling exsomewhere near the Ming Tombs, north of Peking, in a climate colder than any of our states of the south. He has penses, doing the work more as an enthusiast and for the good of the sent cuttings which will be grafted on our persimmon trees, and it may be that this fruit will some day be be that this fruit will some day be almost as common as apples. The trees are said to be hardy. They bear so heavily that the limbs break and like Powell, who recently belonged served, and also stewed or smoked. The jujube will grow in an alkall soil, and it is well adapted to some of the dry lands of the west.

to the same bureau, he could easily command a salary of \$10,000 a year, if he chose to leave the department. they last for 40 or 50 years before the

Mr. Meyer has traveled all over China, Manchuria and Siberia, sending us new fruits, nuts and grains. In addition to the persimmon, he has given are now being tested. Some of these are as large as navel oranges; others ing more like that of a beet root than anything else. He has sent in the socalled honey peach, which grows in Shantung, and the beef peach Shansi, which looks like raw meat. Some of the peaches now being tested are flat, and they are of all shades from green and yellow to a rich rosy

Mr. Meyer has sent in many apricots from China, and wild apricots from Manchuria and northern Korea, which will stand more cold and drouth than anything we now have. Some of these apricots have been successfully tested at Boston, and some even as far north as Wisconsin

We are indebted to Mr. Meyer also for new Chinese varieties of plums, cherries, quinces and apples, as well as for other fruits which the department expects will be grown in different parts of the country. One of the most important of the latter is the jujube, the fruit of which is not unlike dates and can be eaten fresh, dried and preserved, and also stewed or smoked. The

much more formidably than hitherto with the product of India and Ceylon. They deprive an enormous strategic advantage from the possession of Formosa (an island about as big as Sardinia and Corsica put together), which is one of the garden spots of the world and by nature extraordinarily well adapted for tea-growing.

Is Formidable Organization.

As for the Mitsul Bussan Kaisha. which is behind this tea movemen (and which, by the way, employs representatives all over the United States, as well as in other countries), one may judge of its formidable character as commercial organization from the fact that it is the only concern that ever beat Standard Oil. It has literally driven the Rockefeller trust out Japan! It controls not only the oil wells of the Japanese empire, but also the cotton and other textile mills, all the important banks, and ever so many other industries, even including the merchant marine of that country. If there is necessity, as in some parts of Manchuria, it will even sell goods at retail. There is nothing in the way of trade too small from its viewpoint

Pursuing this policy, the Mitsui Busormous buyer of Formosan teas. pices, model tea farms, model tea preing schools have recently been established for the education of the people the adulterants so commonly characterview of their excellent quality,

Fine Tens Come High.

When Chinese teas are spoken of as inferior, it should be realized that this term does by no means apply to finer grades produced in middle kingdom and which are practically withheld from export, finding a market at high prices at home.
What is considered in the United
States a good grade of tea is purchasable for 75 cents a pound. But

SHE IS TRYING TO CONTROL THE MARKET OF THE FAR EAST

A Commercial Campaign the Object of Which Is to Substitute Formosan Teas For Those of China and India in This Country-Japan's Strategic Advantage-Incidentally She Means to Sweenten the Tea With Her Own Sugar

(By Rene Bache.)

AVING practically driven American trade out of Manchuria, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—that great Japanese monopoly, compared with which our steel and other trusts are mere infants in arms—is taking steps to prevent our tea buyers from purchasing Formosan Oolong, except through its own agencies, and to secure control of the tea output of the Orient, outside of India and Ceylon.

about 15 cents and would be regarded over there as unsuitable for use, even by the moderately welltedo. Wealthy folk in that country think nothing of paying \$50 a pound for tea.

The finest of all teas is the so-called "virgin tea" of China. It is made from only the very youngest leaves and is used principally when marriages are celebrated among people of the wealthy class. In gathering the leaves care is taken that they purchasing Formosan Colong, except through its own agencies, and to se-cure control of the tea output of the Orient, outside of India and Ceylon.

The situation is quite interesting from an American standpoint, inasmuch as about half the tea imported into the United States comes from Japan and the island of Formosa, and in 1910 we bought no less than 16,-807,344 pounds of Formesan Colong.

To Push Sales in America.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which night he said to be commercial Japan incorporated, or the next thing to it, has decided to spend \$800,000 during the next ten years in pushing the sale of Japanese and Formosan teas in this country. One expedient to be adopted with this end in view is to distribute hundreds of thousands of tins of a superior quality of tea among the merchants, hotels and restaurants of the United States. There is also to be much advertising by pictorial placards and illustrated pamphlets. Such is the plan of campaign.

Meanwhile, in order to make the situation clear, it should be explained that up to 1893, when there was a war between Japan and China. Formosa was the property of the latter country. But, as a result of that conflict, so disastrous to the middle kingdom, the island passed into the possessi of Japan. Up to that time the great tea output of Formosa was handled at Amooy, giving much prosperity to that city, but the Japanese have taken this, trade away from Amooy, which in consequence has falspeaking, and has lost all of its old time importance as a seaport.

Now, China is at present producing about one-half of the total tea grown in the world, or more than twice the output of India (not counting Ceylon.) But this is merely a matter of quantity, the Chinese teas being recognized everywhere in the world's markets as inferior. They are prepared by the most primitive methods, mostly in the huts of poor peasants, and are commonly dirty. Naturally, it follows that, as a rule, they fetch low prices.

Are Fighting the Chinese.

What the Japanese are trying to do is to run the Chinese teas out of the market, so far as all but the lowest grades are concerned; and to compete

From what has already been said it will be inferred that Formosa's output of tea was immense in quantity when the island was owned by China. But the Japanese are steadily augmenting it by extending the area of production; and, incidentally, they are taking every possible means to improve the quality of the leaf. An experimental tea garden has been established at an expense of \$150,000, for the practice of scientific methods of culture and treatment, the object in view being not only to evolve superior varieties, but also to develop improved processes for preparing the tens for market.

san Kaisha has recently become an enis already the sole selling agent of the Formesan campher monopoly: (which pretty nearly controls the camphor output of the world), and apparently it means to obtain the same sort of control over the tea output of that remarkable island. Its activities in this direction, however, also cover Japan, in many parts of which, under its ausparing factories, and tea manufactur-To give the devil his due (as the saying goes), the Formosan tea grower's send to market a product which is at least relatively pure, and free from there is no artificial coloring, or "fac-For this reason the new tea standards for 1911 established by the United States government have had no unfavorable effect upon importations of teas from Formosa. At the same time, the India and Ceylon teas, in fully holding their own with American consumers

AVING practically driven Ameri- about 15 cents and would be regarded

ing the leaves care is taken that they shall be touched as little as possible by human hands. They are tied up in tiny bundles with slik thread and when the drink is brewed, a bundle when the drink is brewed, a bundle is held with an ivory or silver skewer in a large cup of very thin glass while boiling water is poured into thehe receptacle. Under this dainty treatment the leaves slowly unfold, lose their gray and dingy look, and revert to nearly the same refreshing greenness they possessed when plucked.

India's "Brick Tea."

The tea-planters of India are giving special attention just now to the preparation of "brick tea" for export to Tibet and Russia. Such tea for the Russian market is made from ground and powdered leaves of good quality, the product being steamed and then pressed by hydraulic power into molds. When dry, the blocks thus produced are packed in bamboo basproduced are packed in bamboo bas-kets for transport for immense dis-tances overland—usually on the backs of coolles. The brick tea for Tibet, however, is a very inferior article, composed largely of twigs and pre-pared by the crudest methods. Tibet, politically a province of China, though governed from Peking by a very uncertain dominion is an

by a very uncertain dominion, is an exceedingly poor country—the bulk of its inadequate (wealth being absorbed and held by a parasitic Budilhist priesthood. But it must have tea—a beverage deemed indispensable even by the poorest inhabitant—and this commodity is imported mainly from Honkow, in the form of bricks, the quantity annually consumed amounting to something like 30,000,-

coo pounds.

The tea-producing countries of the world last year exported about 1,250,000,000 pounds of the indispensable leaf. One says "indispensable," and yet tea as a beverage was unknown even to the far east up to 400 years ago, though for a while previously it had been used as a medicine in China. Most authorities are of the opinion that the plant originated in Assam. that the plant originated in Assam, where it the present day it attains a greater size than anywhere else in the world. It was first introduced te into Europe late in the 16th century, and in 1657 the first "tea house" was opened in Exchange alley, in the city

Invades Sugar Field.

Not content with trying to upset the tea market of the world, Formosa is now engaged in an effort to secure control of the augar production of the orient. The Mitaul Russan the orient. The Mitsui Kaisha (again the god in the ima-chine) proposes to take away from Java the predominance which that Dutch-owned island has hitherto possessed in the sugar trade of that part of the world. Apparently, the plan is to shut out Java.

Last year Formosa produced 573,-225,000 pounds of sugar, of which 152,519,000 pounds was refined sugar and 440,706,000 pounds brown sugar. One company is planning a great factory, to be erected in the southwest part of the island with a capacity of 1,200 tons of raw sugar daily. while, we ourselves are furnishing Japan with the requisite sugar-making machinery, made in Honolulu. Thus it appears that Japan means not only to control the tea market of the far east, but also to furnish

the sugar with which to sweeten the beverage-both the ten and the sugar to be produced in Formosa. Rene Bache.

SMELTER TUMBLES AND MINE CLOSES

The famous United Verde mine, senator Clark's property, at Jerome, Yavapai county, Arizona, is temporarily out of commission, after having paid dividends of 75 cents a month for many years. The reason is not the low price of copper or any lack of ore, but the United Verde smelter has literallly tumbled down through the caving the ground, as the smelter was built directly over the mine workings. In the meantime the production of the mine is stopped and it will not be much of a factor as a producer of cop-per until the new smelter is completed, which will probably take at least a year.

TWIN BUTTE COMPANY TO RESUME ACTIVE OPERATIONS

Large mine operations will be comcompany, at Twin Buttes, 29 miles south of Tucson, Arizona, as soon as the Pioneer smelter, now in course of construction, is completed. This was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Twin Buttes company stockholders. The stockholders decided to pay off the outstanding obligations of the company, amounting to about \$35,000, immediately. This done, the mine will remain in its present quiet state until the smelter which the Pioneer company is building near Twin Buttes Junction is ready. Then a large force of me will be put to work, ore will be mined an extensive scale, and the mine will again be in full operation.

ARE DEVELOPING NEW FIND IN MOHAVE COUNTY MINE

Soper and Carney have been developing a recent discovery in the Wright section of Mohave county, Arlzona. The most 100 feet and shows a good body of ore. Samples taken across 40 inches of the ore gave a value in gold of \$58 to the ton. This average is said to have this grade in China is worth only and is still to be had in the bottom

DEMING AND MIMBRES VALLEY

DEMING AND SILVER CITY MAY "MIX UP" OVER POLITICS IN COMING ELECTION---DEMING FARMERS PROGRESSIVE

we have a new magnolia from Calcutta, which will be married to a yellow magnolia just received from Deming, N. M., Aug. 26 .- While Luna county is normally a Democratic counnana which comes here through the Kew gardens of England, and 21 bulbs ty, there has since the last general of the yellow lily, which are sent from Ya Chow-fu in China, on the borders election been a large influx of settlers, Other importations of this and the political complexion of this week are a white rubber from near increase, it is impossible to determine. Buena Ventura, Colombia, which it is There is no doubt that the largest prothought may be grown on the Ever-glades of Florida, a new tobacco from portion of settlers has been from Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and adjoining stand the Granville tobacco insect, and states. However, it is generally cona passion fruit from Tahiti, in the Society Islands of the Southern Pacific ceded that the county is still safely Democratic. At the present time there peach, and it is thought that it may be crossed with the may-pop of South Carolina. It makes delicious ices, and are two Republican officeholders in the county, the sheriff, D. B. Stephens, and the treasurer, Chris Raithel. the profits of raising it may reach as

From talk on the streets, it can be gathered that there will be a number of candidates for Democratic nomination for the office of county assessor at the coming election. It is not likely that the present incuembent, C. W. Cook, will be again a candidate for the nomination. C. C. Rogers, Albert Field, Ney B. Gorman and J. B. Hodgdon are spoken of as likely candidates for the Democratic nomination for this position. Lee O. Lester, the present probate clerk and exofficio recorder, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the position of county clerk. D. B. Stephens, the present sheriff, has announced that he will be a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the same office, understood generally that Chris Raithel will also be a candidate for

reelection to the treasureship. the matter of the district attorneyship and district judgeship, a peculiar condition exists. The district is composed of Grant and Luna counties. Grant county is numerically strong enough to control the district convention. Should they use this strength to nominate on the Democratic ticket a Sillyer City man for both these offices, it is quite likely that a strong Republican candidate for judge could muster enough Democratic and independent votes in Luna county and enough Republican votes in Grant county to land the job. The Democrats of Luna county seeen to have no available man for district attorney. tested in Kansas, and a new kind of but for the judgeship they think they have just the man, so it is quite likely that in the Democratic district convention Luna county will make strong fight for one certain Luna

county Democrat for judge. A number of prominent politicians of Deming, both Democratic and Republican, are away on their summe They will return shortly however, and things will evidently begin to warm up.

Henry Meyer has just shipped from

The Deming office of the El Paso Herald is in the Chamber of Com-merce. Roy Bedichek is agent and

The Herald's distributor in Deming is C. C. Rogers, room 1. Deckert building, telephone 213. The Herald will be delivered to all parts of the city same night of publication, at 60 cents per month.

his own patch and from the Van Sickle ranch 6000 pounds of watermelons to Silver City. The 274 melons averaged in weight a trifle over 20 pounds apiece. In this carload were melons grown by Earl Craig on the Van Sickle ranch from the seed of one Tom Watson melon to the amount of The melon from which these profiable seed was taken was a prize winner at the Luna County fair last

Rev. W. E. Foulks, one of the most successful Deming gardeners and orchardists, is planting three acres of fall onions on his place, four miles south of town. He is also planting one acre to fall cabbage, and a considerable acreage to beets and turnips for winter feed. He will also increase his acreage in orchard this fall.

Improvements On Farms. Col. L. J. Carter is making extensive improvements on his desert claim, 16 miles south of Deming. He is preparing to insal this year a pumping plant large enough to take care of his entire tract. He will plant to crop next years 89 acres. Considerably this side of Mr. Carter's place and just north of the Mountain View neighborhood, Sam T. Clark and Dr. A. J. Hulen have been putting good improvements upon their homesteads. F. W. Jansen in the same locality has grubbed 25 acres, built a nice three room cottage and a large

Big Pumping Proposition.

The Little Vineyards company has just completed its second well. It is 150 feet in depth and contains 25 feet of good water bearing naterial. pit is 26 inches in diameter and 67 feet in depth. A 1500 gallon pump will be installed at a depth of 55 feet from the surface, and will be operated with a 35 horse power direct connected motor. The pump and motor are already on the ground and the work of instalation is being pushed rapidly.

This company brought in its first well only about three weeks ago, and are now watering 90 acres of crop. Both these wells are for the purpo of reclaiming about 1000 acres of land lying from a mile to three miles east of Deming. While under ordinary circumstances these two wells will be amply sufficient to irrigate and reclaim this tract, a third well will be put in before another season, as a mat-

ter of insurance against unforeseeer contingen Land Office Business.

The following business was transacted in the local land office: Application to make final proof by LeRoy Hon on northwest quarter of section 18, township 25 south, range Application to make final proof by

Nora Baker, southeast quarter section 5, township 24 south, range 9 west. John B. Taylor, desert entry, northwest quarter section 25, township 24 south, range 10 west. Roy B. Cutler, desert entry, south

half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter township 23 south, range 7 west. Agnes Dornsife, desert entry, east half section 22, township 26 south, range 9 west.

Application to contest Cora G. Matthews vs. J. Clem Huff, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, south half of southwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter section 10, township 23, range 9 west. Thos. K. Rourke, desert entry, west

half section 6, ownship 25 south, range to be worth handling. Elma E. Rourke, west half section 31, township 25 south, range 11 west, Deming Briefs.

Word comes from Mrs. J. B. Taylor who was called to Cromwell, Ky., to attend her mother, who was severely ill, that her mother has about recov ered. Mrs. Taylor will return to Deming within the next week. R. L. Miller has opened a real estate office in the building occupied

by Messrs. Lester & Perry, abstrac-R. B. Snyder left Deming for Dodge City, Kan., where he will spend a couple of weeks on business. G. W. O. Martin and wife have re-

where they have been for the last six weeks. A. D. Kennedy, of Houston, Texas, has taken a position in the Tricomolican barber shop,

turned from the Mimbres Hot Springs,

Messrs. Cooper & McTeer have opened a real estate office in the Fielder building. ENGLISH SYNDICATE MAY

BUY BILLIE MACK MINE Negotiations are in progress for the

purchase of the Billy Mack mine, located six miles northeast of Parker, Yuma county, Arizona, by an English syndicate. Billy Mack, owner of the property, has returned to Parker from Pasadena to consult with the prospectsayer and expect to be at the mine for two weeks. The property is equipped with a hoist and other machinery, and It is said that considerable rich ore is exposed in the workings